

CLAIMS

1. An integrated circuit implementing at least one operator involving at least one secret quantity, and functionally comprising upstream and downstream of the operator at least one source register and at least one destination register, respectively, at least one temporary register to store a content of the source register or a result of the operator before transfer to the destination register, and means for loading a random or pseudo-random number at least into the destination register.
2. The circuit of claim 1, wherein said random number is loaded into the destination register before transfer of a result of the operator to this register.
3. The circuit of claim 1, further comprising means for loading the temporary register with a random quantity.
4. An antifraud method comprising randomizing a content of a destination register of a result of an operator involving at least one secret quantity, and inputting a random quantity in the destination register before each loading of a result therein, the result of the operator being transferred to a temporary register before loading into the destination register.
5. The method of claim 4, wherein the integrated circuit comprises at least one operator involving at least one secret quantity, and functionally comprises upstream and downstream of the operator at least one source register and at least one destination register, respectively, and means for loading a random or pseudo-random number at least into the destination register.
6. An integrated circuit comprising:
 - an operator configured to perform an operation on a secret quantity;
 - a destination register coupled to receive a result of the operation; and
 - a control circuit configured to load a random or pseudo-random number into the destination register before transfer of the result into the destination register.

7. An integrated circuit as defined in claim 6, further comprising a source register coupled to provide data to the operator and a temporary register configured to store the data of the source register or the result of the operation.

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8. An integrated circuit as defined in claim 7, wherein the control circuit is further configured to load a random or pseudo-random number into the temporary register.

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9. An integrated circuit as defined in claim 7, wherein the control circuit is configured to load a random or pseudo-random number into the temporary register, to transfer the result of the operation into the temporary register, to load a random or pseudo-random number into the destination register and to transfer the result of the operation from the temporary register to the destination register.

15

10. An integrated circuit as defined in claim 7, wherein the control circuit is configured to load a random or pseudo-random number into the temporary register, to transfer data from the source register to the temporary register, to load a random or pseudo-random number into the destination register and to transfer the result of the operation to the destination register.

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11. An integrated circuit as defined in claim 6, wherein the destination register is a source register for a second operator.

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12. An antifraud method comprising:

randomizing a content of a destination register coupled to receive a result of an operation involving a secret quantity before transfer of a result into the destination register.

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13. An antifraud method as defined in claim 12, wherein randomizing the content of a destination register comprises loading a random or pseudo-random number

into the destination register.

14. An antifraud method as defined in claim 12, further comprising transferring the result of the operation to a temporary register before loading the result into the destination register.

15. An antifraud method as defined in claim 12, wherein randomizing the content of a destination register comprises loading a random or pseudo-random number into a temporary register, transferring the result of the operation to the temporary register, loading a random or pseudo-random number into the destination register and transferring the result from the temporary register to the destination register.

16. An antifraud method as defined in claim 12, wherein randomizing the content of a destination register comprises loading a random or pseudo-random number into a temporary register, transferring data from a source register to the temporary register, loading a random or pseudo-random number into the destination register and transferring the result of the operation to the destination register.

17. An antifraud method as defined in claim 12, further comprising using the destination register as a source register for a second operation.

18. An antifraud method comprising:
performing an operation on a secret quantity to produce a result;
loading a random or pseudo-random number into a destination register that is coupled to receive the result of the operation; and
transferring the result of the operation into the destination register.

19. An antifraud method as defined in claim 18, further comprising loading a random or pseudo-random number into a temporary register, transferring the result of the operation to the temporary register, and transferring the result of the operation from the temporary register to the destination register.

20. An antifraud method as defined in claim 18, further comprising loading a random or pseudo-random number into a temporary register, transferring data from a source register to the temporary register, and transferring the result of the operation to the destination register.
- 5